







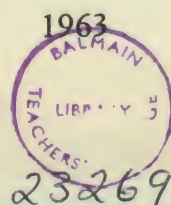




## AUSTRALIANA FACSIMILE EDITIONS No. 15

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**PHILLIP, Arthur, 1738-1814**

Extracts of letters from Arthur Phillip,  
Esq., Governor of New South Wales,  
to Lord Sydney; to which is annexed  
a description of Norfolk Island, by  
Philip Gidley King, Esq., and an  
account of expenses incurred in trans-  
porting convicts to New South Wales.  
London, Printed for J. Debrett, 1791.

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- I. King, Philip Gidley, 1758-1808.
- II. Townshend, Thomas, 1st Viscount  
Sydney, 1733-1800.

994.02

# EXTRACTS OF LETTERS

FROM

ARTHUR PHILLIP, ESQ.

GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

TO

LORD SYDNEY;

TO WHICH IS ANNEXED A

*DESCRIPTION OF NORFOLK ISLAND,*

BY

PHILIP GIDLEY KING, ESQ.

AND

An Account of Expences incurred in transporting Convicts to  
*NEW SOUTH WALES.*

---

L O N D O N :

PRINTED FOR J. DEBRETT, OPPOSITE BURLINGTON-HOUSE, PICCADILLY.

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# E X T R A C T S

O F

L E T T E R S, &c. &c.

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*Extracts of a Letter from Governor PHILLIP to the Right Honourable Lord  
SYDNEY, dated Sydney Cove, 12th February 1790.*

WHEN the Supply left Norfolk Island, the people were all very healthy, and they had vegetables in the greatest abundance; they get fish when the weather permits to the boat to go without the reef, and, at times, in such quantities, that fish is served to the people in lieu of salt provisions. They make their lines from the flax plant, but unfortunately we have not any person who understands how to dress it.

Half a pod of cotton being found on the island, supposed to be brought there by a bird, and a cocoa-nut which was perfectly sound, and appeared to have been but a short time in the water,

B

being

being thrown upon the beach, have given some reason to suppose that both these articles will be found in some island at no great distance.

Lord Howe Island has been examined, but no fresh water, or good anchorage, being found, it can be of no other advantage to this Settlement, than occasionally supplying a few turtle.

I had the honour of informing your Lordship, that a Settlement was intended to be made at a place I named Rose Hill.—At the head of this harbour there is a creek, which at half flood has water for large boats to go three miles up; and one mile higher the water is fresh, and the soil good. A very industrious man, who I brought from England, is employed there at present, and has under his direction one hundred convicts, who are employed in clearing and cultivating the ground. A barn, granary, and other necessary buildings, are erected, and twenty-seven acres in corn promise a good crop. The soil is good, and the country for twenty miles to the westward, which is as far as I have examined, lays well for cultivation; but even there the labour of clearing the ground is very great; and I have seen none that can be cultivated without cutting down the timber, except some few particular spots, which from their situation (laying at a distance from either of the harbours) can be of no advantage to us at present; and I presume the meadows mentioned in Captain Cook's voyage were seen from the high grounds about Botany Bay, and from whence they appear well  
to



to the eye, but when examined are found to be marshes, the draining of which would be a work of time, and not to be attempted by the first settlers.

The captain's guard, which until lately did duty at Rose Hill, is now reduced to a lieutenant and twelve privates, and intended merely as a guard to the store which contains the provisions, and which is in the redoubt, for I am now sensible there is nothing to be apprehended from the natives; and the little attention which had been desired of the officers, more than what was immediately garrison duty, when at Rose Hill, is now no longer required.

At Sydney Cove all the officers are in good huts, and the men in barracks; and although many unforeseen difficulties have been met with, I believe there is not an individual, from the governor to the private soldier, whose situation is not more eligible at this time than he had any reason to expect it could be in the course of the three years station. And it is the same with the convicts; and those who have been any ways industrious have vegetables in plenty. The buildings now carrying on are of brick and stone. The house intended for myself was to consist of only three rooms, but having a good foundation has been enlarged, contains six rooms, and is so well built that I presume it will stand for a great number of years.

The stores have been lately over-run with rats, and they are equally numerous in the gardens, where they do considerable



damage; and as the loss in the stores could only be known by removing all the provisions, that was ordered to be done, and many casks of flour and rice were found to be damaged or totally destroyed. The loss in those two articles by the rats, since landing, has been more than twelve thousand weight.

Vegetables and provisions having been frequently stolen in the night from convicts and others, twelve convicts were chosen as a night watch; and they have actually answered the end proposed, no robbery having been committed for several months, and the convicts in general have lately behaved better than I ever expected. Only two convicts have suffered death in the last year.—Four were executed the first year.

As near two years have now passed since we first landed in this country, some judgment may be formed of the climate, and I believe a finer or more healthy climate is not to be found in any part of the world. Of one thousand and thirty people who were landed, many of whom were worn out by old age, the scurvy, and various disorders, only seventy-two have died in one-and-twenty months; and by the Surgeon's returns it appears that twenty-six of those died from disorders of long standing, and which it is more than probable would have carried them off much sooner in England. Fifty-nine children have been born in the above time.

In December the corn at Rose Hill was got in: the corn was exceeding good; about two hundred bushels of wheat, and  
sixty



sixty of barley, with a small quantity of flax, Indian corn, and oats, all which is preserved for seed.—Here I beg leave to observe to your Lordship, that if settlers are sent out, and the convicts divided amongst them, this Settlement will very shortly maintain itself, but without which this country cannot be cultivated to any advantage: at present I have only one person (who has about a hundred convicts under his direction) who is employed in cultivating the ground for the public benefit, and he has returned the quantity of corn above mentioned into the public store; the officers have not raised sufficient to support the little stock they have. Some ground I have had in cultivation will return about forty bushels of wheat into store; so that the produce of the labour of the convicts employed in cultivation has been very short of what might have been expected, and which I take the liberty of pointing out to your Lordship in this place, to shew as fully as possible the state of this colony, and the necessity of the convicts being employed by those who have an interest in their labour. The giving convicts to the officers has been hitherto necessary, but it is attended with many inconveniences, for which the advantages arising to the officers do not make amends. It will not, therefore, be continued after this detachment is relieved, unless particularly directed. The numbers employed in cultivation will of course be encreased, as the necessary buildings are finished, but which will be a work of time; for the numbers in this Settlement  
who



who do nothing towards their own support exceed those employed for the public.

In November the Supply sailed for Norfolk Island with some convicts, and returned after being absent six weeks. All the people in that island were well, and their crops, after all they had suffered from rats, birds, and a worm which had done them considerable damage, so good that they had grain sufficient for six months bread for every one upon the island, reserving sufficient for their next year's crops.

Early in January 1790 the Supply again sailed for Norfolk Island with more convicts; and in her passage left a small party on Lord Howe Island, to turn turtle; but in fifteen days only three were taken; so that no great advantages will at present accrue from thence. The island has fresh water, but no good anchoring ground.

Since the deaths mentioned in a former part of this letter, one woman has suffered for a robbery, five children have died, and twenty-eight children have been born; making in all seventy-seven deaths, and eighty-seven births.

*Extract of a Letter from Governor PHILLIP to the Right Honourable Lord SYDNEY; dated Sydney Cove, 13th of February 1790.*

IN order to get a knowledge of the country round this Settlement, frequent excursions have been made since the ships sailed in November 1788; soon after which I went to Botany Bay, and



and the five days spent in that harbour confirmed me in the opinion I had first formed of it—that it afforded no eligible situation for fixing the Settlement, and was a bad harbour, not affording good security for ships against the easterly winds, which frequently blow very hard in the winter, and which has been further proved by Captain Hunter, and the first lieutenant of the *Sirius*, when there to survey the Bay.

After having been several times with the boats to Broken Bay, in order to examine the different branches in that harbour, a river was found; but the want of provisions obliged us to return without being able to trace it to its source, which has since been done; and in the sixteen days we were then out, all those branches which had any depth of water were traced as far as the boats could proceed.

The breadth of this river (named the Hawkesbury) is from 300 to 800 feet; and it appears from the soundings we had to be navigable for the largest merchant ships to the foot of Richmond Hill; but as the water near the head of the river sometimes rises after very heavy rains thirty feet above its common level, it would not be safe for ships to go so far up; but fifteen or twenty miles below Richmond Hill they would lay in fresh water, and perfectly safe. I speak of Richmond Hill as being the head of the river, it there growing very shallow, and dividing into two branches.

The high rocky country which forms Broken Bay is lost as  
you



you proceed up the Hawkesbury, and the banks of the river are there covered with timber, the soil a rich light mould; and, judging from the little we saw of the country, I should suppose it good land to a very considerable extent; the other branches of fresh water are shoal, but probably run many miles further into the country than we could trace them with our boats. On these rivers we saw great numbers of wild ducks, and some black swans; and on the banks of the Hawkesbury several decoys made by the natives for to catch the quail.

Richmond Hill (near the foot of which a fall of water prevented our proceeding further with the boats) is the southern extremity of a range of hills, which, running to the northward, most probably join the mountains which lay nearly parallel to the coast, from fifty to sixty miles inland. The soil of Richmond Hill is good, and it lays well for cultivation. Our prospect from the hill was very extensive to the southward and eastward; the country appearing, from the height at which we were, to be a level covered with timber: there is a flat of six or seven miles between Richmond Hill and a break in the mountains, which separates Landsdowne and Carmarthen Hills; and in this flat, I suppose, the Hawkesbury continues its course, but which could not be seen for the timber, that, with very few exceptions, covers the country wherever the soil is good.

The great advantages of so noble a river, when a Settlement can be made on its banks, will be obvious to your Lordship.

The



The Settlement made at Port Jackson, near the head of the harbour (Rose Hill) very fully answers my expectations—the soil is exceeding good, lays well for cultivation, and is well watered. Six miles to the southward there is a small fresh water river, and twenty miles to the westward there is a more considerable river, the source of which I suppose to be at the foot of the mountains. The banks of this river, which most probably empties itself into the Hawkesbury, are high; the soil a good light mould, and covered with trees; the wood of some of those trees is very light; they are about the size of large walnut trees, which they resemble; they shed their leaves, and bear a small fruit, which is said to be very wholesome. This river likewise frequently rises thirty feet above its common level; it is, as far as I have seen it, from 300 to 400 feet in breadth, I named it the Nepean, and its source will be traced in the course of the winter, and from its banks I hope to reach the mountains, which has been attempted by a party who crossed the river, but after the first day's journey they met with such a constant succession of deep ravines, the sides of which were frequently inaccessible, that they returned, not having been able to proceed above fifteen miles in five days; when they turned back they supposed themselves to be twelve mile sfrom the foot of the mountains.

As the land for several miles to the southward, and twenty miles to the westward of Rose Hill, that is, to the banks of



the Nepean, is as fine land for tillage as most in England (some few particular spots excepted, the soil of which is poor, but bears a very small proportion to the good land), I propose that tract of land for those settlers which may be sent out; and though they will be placed at some distance from each other, for the conveniency of water (from one to three or four miles), they will have nothing to apprehend from the natives, who avoid those parts we most frequent, and always retire at the sight of two or three people who are armed.

As the labour of clearing the ground of timber will be great, I think each settler should not have less than twenty men on his farm, which I suppose to be from five hundred to one thousand acres: It will be necessary to give that number of convicts to those settlers who come out, and to support them for two years from the public stores; in that time, if they are any ways industrious, they will be in a situation to support themselves, and I do not think they will be able to do it in less time. At the expiration of the two years they may return half the convicts they have been allowed, and would want no further assistance from government.

It may be necessary to grant lands to officers and soldiers, who becoming settlers will of course be entitled to every indulgence; but few of the officers now here have reaped any great advantage from being allowed convicts; and it is attended with unavoidable inconvenience from those convicts being left  
so



so much to themselves, and from their mixing with the soldiers. It may be found more to the advantage of the Crown and the officers likewise, if officers on duty in this Settlement were allowed a certain quantity of grain to support their live stock, until they have a market to go to, and I make no doubt but that in the third year from the time settlers arrive there will be a market well supplied with grain, poultry, hogs, and goats, of all which there has been a great increase, but killed, from wanting corn to support them; and the natives so frequently setting fire to the country, which they do to catch the opossum, flying squirrel, and other animals, has prevented swine from being turned out, as was intended.

If this plan, of distributing amongst the settlers those convicts who are not immediately necessary for carrying on the public works, is approved of, and which I propose, as appearing to me the most likely to render this Settlement independent for the necessaries of life in the shortest time possible, there are many regulations which will of course take place.

*Extracts of a Letter from Governor PHILLIP to Lord SYDNEY; dated  
Government House, Sydney Cove, April 11th, 1790.*

THE quantity of flour brought from the Cape of Good Hope by the Sirius was less than I expected—Four months flour only for the Settlement, and a year's provisions for the ship's company; and it was necessary to give the ship a very con-



siderable repair before she could be sent to sea again, which was not completed before the middle of January, when I had reason to expect ships from England in the course of a few weeks. The sending to the islands would have answered as far as procuring live stock to breed from, but which was not immediately wanted; and what the Sirius could have brought for the consumption of such a number of people, would have been but a very small relief. Howe Island has been tried several times, and only a few turtle procured.

The goodness of the soil on Norfolk Island, and the industry of those employed there, rendered that island a resource, and the only one that offered, when, from the time which had passed since my letters might be supposed to have been received in England, there was reason to suppose some accident had happened to the store ships sent out.

I therefore ordered two companies of marines to be ready to embark with a number of convicts, by the 5th of March, if no ship arrived before that time; and a proportion of what provisions and stores remained in this Settlement being put on board the Sirius and Supply, sixty-five officers and men, with five women and children from the detachment and civil department, one hundred and sixteen male and sixty-seven female convicts, with twenty-seven children, embarked and sailed the 6th of March.

The advantage I expected by sending away such a number of  
of



of people, was from the little garden ground they would leave, and which would also assist those who remained, and the fish which might be caught in the winter would go the further; at the same time those sent to Norfolk Island would have resources in the great abundance of vegetables raised there, and in fish and birds, which this Settlement could not afford them; and it was my intention to have sent more convicts to that island, if there had not been this necessity.

The provisions sent, with what was on the Island, and the wheat and Indian corn raised there, more than would be necessary for seed, was calculated to last full as long as the provisions in this place; and at Norfolk Island, from the richness of the soil, a man may support himself with little assistance from the store after the timber is cleared away.

As I wished to send an officer to England who could give such information as cannot be conveyed by letters, and the detachment was now divided, I replaced the officer who was superintendant and commandant at Norfolk Island, by Major Ross; the officer I have recalled having been two years on the island, is very capable of pointing out the advantages which may be expected from it, and I think it promises to answer very fully the end proposed by making the Settlement; it will be a place of security for the convicts, where they will soon support themselves, and where they may be advantageously employed in cultivating the flax plant.



*Extracts from Instructions given by Governor PHILLIP to the Lieutenant Governor, during his Command at Norfolk Island; dated 2d March, 1790.*

“YOU will cause the convicts to be employed in the cultivation of the land, in such manner as shall appear to you the best calculated to render that Settlement independent, as far as respects the necessaries of life, paying such attention to the cultivation of the flax plant as your situation will admit of, and which is to be the principal object, when the necessaries of life are secured to the settlers.

“As from the great increase of corn and other vegetable food, which may be expected from a common industry and in so fertile a soil, after a certain quantity of ground is cleared and in cultivation, as well as from the natural increase of swine and other animals, it cannot be expedient that all the convicts should be employed in attending only to the object of provisions, you are to cause the greatest possible number of these people to be employed in cultivating and dressing the flax plant, as a means of acquiring cloathing for themselves and others persons, who may become settlers, as well as for a variety of maritime purposes, and for which its superior excellence renders it a desirable object in Europe.

“You will at every opportunity transmit to me all such remarks or observations as you may make respecting the nature of the soil on the island, and point out such means as may appear



appear to you the most likely to answer the views of government in the cultivation of the flax plant, and in rendering that island independent for the necessaries of life, and for the order and government of the settlers thereon, that such information may from me be transmitted to his Majesty's Ministers."

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#### DESCRIPTION OF NORFOLK ISLAND.

NORFOLK Island is situated in the latitude  $29^{\circ} 00'$ , and in the longitude of  $168^{\circ} 00'$  east: its form is nearly an oblong, and contains from twelve to fourteen thousand acres.

The face of the country is hilly, and some of the vallies are tolerably large for the size of the island; many of the hills are very steep, and some few so very perpendicular that they cannot be cultivated; but where such situations are, they will do very well for fuel; on the tops of the hill are some extensive flats.

Mount Pitt is the only remarkable high hill in the island, and is about one hundred and fifty fathoms high. The cliffs which surround the island are about forty fathoms high, and perpendicular; the basis of the island is a hard firm clay. The whole island is covered with a thick wood, choaked up with underwood.

The island is well supplied with many streams of very fine water;



water; many of which are sufficiently large to turn any number of mills. These springs are full of very large eels.

From the coast to the summit of Mount Pitt is a continuation of the richest and deepest soil in the world, which varies from a rich black mould to a fat red earth; we have dug down forty feet, and found the same soil; the air is very wholesome, and the climate may be called a very healthy one; there has been no sickness since I first landed on the island.

There are five kinds of trees on the island, which are good timber, viz. the pine, live oak, a yellow wood, a hard black wood, and a wood not unlike the English beech. The pine trees are of a great size, many of which are from 180 to 220 feet in height, and from six to nine feet in diameter. Those trees, which are from 100 to 180 feet in height, are in general sound; from the root to the lower branches there is from 80 to 90 feet of sound timber, the rest is too hard and knotty for use; it sometimes happens, that after cutting off twenty feet from the butt, it becomes rotten or shakey, for which reason no dependance can be put in it for large masts or yards. The timber of the pine is very useful in buildings, and is plentiful along the coast; its dispersed situation in the interior parts of the island is well calculated for erecting such buildings as may be necessary. From what I have seen of this wood, I think it is very durable. Two boats have been built of it, and have answered the purpose fully.

The



The live oak, yellow wood, black wood, and beech, are all of a close grain, and are a durable wood.

The flax plant of New Zealand grows spontaneously in many parts of the island, but mostly abounds on the sea coast, where there is a very great quantity of it; the leaves of which the flax is made is, when full grown, six feet long and six inches wide; each plant contains seven of those leaves; a strong woody stalk rises from the centre, which bears the flowers; it seeds annually, and the old leaves are forced out by young ones every year. Every method has been tried to work it, but I much fear that until a native of New Zealand can be carried to Norfolk Island, that the method of dressing that valuable commodity will not be known; and, could that be obtained, I have no doubt but Norfolk Island would very soon cloath the inhabitants of New South Wales.

There are a great quantity of pigeons, parrots, hawks, and other smaller birds, which are now in a wild state.

The ground is much infested with different kinds of the grub worm, which are very destructive to the growth of vegetables; they are mostly troublesome about the spring. It is to be hoped that when more ground is cleared away, that this evil will cease.

There is no quadrupede on the island except the rat, which is much smaller than the Norway rat: these vermin were very troublesome when first we landed, but at present there are but very few.



The coasts of the island abound with very fine fish. No opportunities were ever lost of sending the boat out, which enabled us to make a saving of two pounds of meat, each man, a week.

The coasts of the island are in general steep too, and excepting at Sydney, Anson, Ball, and Cascade Bays, they are inaccessible, being surrounded by steep perpendicular cliffs rising from the sea. Some rocks are scattered about close to the shore.

Sydney Bay, on the south side of the island, is where the Settlement is made: landing at this place entirely depends on the wind and the weather; I have seen as good landing as in the Thames, for a fortnight or three weeks together, and I have often seen it impracticable to land for ten or twelve days successively, but it is much oftener good landing than bad.

Anson Bay is a small bay with a sandy beach, where landing is in general good, with an off-shore wind and moderate weather; but as the interior parts of the island are so difficult of access from thence, no ship's boats have ever landed there.

Ball Bay is on the south-east side of the island, the beach is a large loose stone: when landing is bad in Sydney Bay, it is very good here, as it also is in Cascade Bay, on the north side of the island.

During the winter months, viz. from April to August, the general winds are the south and south-west, with heavy gales at times. In the summer the south-east wind blows almost constant.

The



The spring is visible in August, but the native trees, and many plants in the island, are in a constant state of flowering: the summer is warm, and sometimes the droughts are very great; all the grain and European plants seeded in December; from February to August may be called the rainy season, not that I think there is any stated times for rains in these months, as it is sometimes very fine weather for a fortnight together, but when the rain does fall, it is in torrents; I do not remember above three claps of thunder during the time I was on the island. The winter is very pleasant, and it never freezes.

The proper time for sowing wheat and barley is from May to August, and is got in in December; that which has been sowed has produced twenty-five fold, and I think the increase may be greater. Two bushels of barley sowed in 1789 produced twenty-four bushels of a sound full grain.

The Indian corn produces well, and is, in my opinion, the best grain to cultivate in any quantity, on account of the little trouble attending its growth, and manufacturing for eating.

The Rio Janeiro sugar cane grows very well, and is thriving.

Vines and oranges are very thriving; of the former there will be a great quantity in a few years.

Potatoes thrive remarkably well, and yield a very great increase; I think two crops a year of that article may be got with great ease.

Every kind of garden vegetable thrives well, and comes to great perfection.

The quantity of ground cleared, and in cultivation, belonging to the public, was, on the 13th March 1790, from twenty-eight to thirty-two acres, and about eighteen cleared by free people and convicts for their gardens.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

London,  
January 10th, 1791.



## AN ACCOUNT

OF

The Number of Convicts which have been shipped from England for New South Wales,  
and of the Number intended to be sent in the Ships now under Orders for that Ser-  
vice: Made out pursuant to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated  
9th February 1791.

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	Numbers.
Convicts shipped	2,029
Convicts intended to be sent in the Ships now under Orders	1,830
	<u>3,859</u>

Treasury Chambers,  
18th March, 1791.

CHARLES LONG.



# AN ACCOUNT

Of the Expence incurred in transporting Convicts to New South Wales, as far as the same can be made up: Pursuant to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated the 9th of February 1791.

NATURE OF THE EXPENCES.	AMOUNT.
	£   s.   d.
Freight of the Transport Ships, with the Expence of fitting them for the Service	42,271 — 4
Clothing, Slops, and Bedding	4,939 16 8
Victualling and providing for the Convicts and the Marine Guard, prior to sailing, as also on the Passage, and for a Store there; viz.	
	£.   s.   d.
Prior to sailing	4,324 1 11
On the Passage	7,310 12 2
For a Store at New South Wales	16,205 3 —
Wine, Essence of Malt, &c.	381 15 1
	28,221 12 2
Handcuffs and Irons for securing the Convicts	42 — 1
Stationary for the Commissary of Stores and Provisions, and for the Commanding Officer of Marines	63 19 4
Tools, Implements of Husbandry, &c.	3,056 8 7
Marquees and Camp Equipage for Marine Officers	389 4 1
Portable House for the Governor	130 — —
Medicines, Drugs, Surgeons Instruments, and Necessaries	1,429 15 5
Seed Grain	286 17 4
Old Canvas supplied from Portsmouth Dock Yard, for Tents, &c. for the Convicts, until Huts could be erected	69 — 9
Hearths, Coppers, &c. for the Use of the Settlement	118 10 3
Pay and Disbursements of the Agent to the Transports employed on this Service	881 6 6
This Expence has been incurred upon the First Expedition, and is all paid	81,899 11 6



NATURE OF THE EXPENCES.	AMOUNT.
Brought over — Charge of clothing, victualling, and transporting Female Convicts in the Lady Juliana, hired in December 1788; viz.	81,899 11 6
<div> <div>£. s. d.</div> <div> Paid already upon Account — — 4,269 18 9 }  Estimate of what more may be due, upon the Sup-  position that the Ship may have been discharged at  Port Jackson from the Pay of this Board, at the  End of August last — — — 3,454 3 2 } </div> </div>	7,724 1 11
Charge of the Justinian, hired in November 1789, for a Store Ship to Port Jackson, and from thence to proceed to China to bring home Teas for the East India Company; viz.	
<div> <div>£. s. d.</div> <div> Freight for Two Years, the Time calculated for the  Performance of those Services out and home — 7,389 — —  Deduct what may be expected to be received from the  Company for Freight of the Teas she may bring  Home — — — — 5,000 — — </div> </div>	
There remains the Sum of —	2,389 — —
<p>Note.—£. 623. 2, Part of the Sum of £. 2,389, being the Amount of the Expence incurred on Account of this Ship, according to the above Estimate, has been already paid, which leaves a Ba- lance due of £. 1,765. 18.</p>	
Pay and Disbursements of the Two Agents who went out in the Lady Juliana and Justinian — — — —	1,500 — —
Charge of victualling, clothing, and transporting Convicts, ac- cording to Agreements with Mr. Whitlock, in August 1789, and with Messrs. Camden, Calvert, and King, in November 1790; viz.	
<div> <div>£. s. d.</div> <div> Paid upon Account to Mr. Whitlock — — 17,463 3 9 }  D<sup>o</sup> — to Messrs. Camden, Calvert,  and King — — — 30,100 — — </div> </div>	
The Total Expence cannot be known until the Service is over, and the Accounts are settled; but it is estimated that what will remain due upon the above two Agreements will not pro- bably be less than — — —	<div> <div>£.</div> <div> 47,563 3 9 }  67,563 3 9  20,000 — — }  160,075 17 2 </div> </div>

The Expenditure incurred on his Majesty's Ships sent on Service to New South Wales, is estimated to be as under, viz.

			£.	s.	d.
On the Sirius	—	—	45,183	—	—
Supply Tender	—	—	17,283	—	—
Guardian	—	—	22,924	—	—
Gorgon	—	—	10,211	—	—
			<hr/>		
			95,601	—	—
			<hr/>		

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers,  
18th March, 1791.

CHARLES LONG.

N. B.—In the preceding Account, the Charges incurred for the Transport of 200 Convicts from Ireland are included.



An ACCOUNT of the Quantity and Cost of the Provisions and Stores which have been sent to New South Wales for the Maintenance and Support of the Settlements there, as far as the same Account can be made up: Pursuant to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated 9th February 1791.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
600 Tons of Provisions shipped in June and July 1789	12,034	8	6			
300 Tons of Provisions shipped in December — 1789	6,178	4	—			
450 Tons D° — D° — February 1791	9,514	10	2			
Clothing, comprehending Leather, Shoes, Stockings, Hats, Cloth, Ozenburgs, Blankets, Rugs, Tape, Thread, &c. — — — —	16,865	2	3½	27,727	2	8
Implements, &c. comprehending Implements of Husbandry, Iron, Steel, Blacksmith, Armourer, Carter, Bricklayer, and Masons Tools, Nails, Hoes, Axes, Glaſs, Iron Pots, Tin Plates, Fishing Tackle, Hooks, Twine, Thread, Rope, Hawfers, Pig, and Sheet Lead, Shot, Ball, Gunpowder, Bowls, Paints, Oil, Canvas, Bibles, Prayer and other Books, Weights, Scales, Measures, Waggon, &c. —	11,772	10	3½			
Medicines, Hospital Stores, comprehending a moveable Hospital, Sheets, Blankets, Rugs, Palliaſſes, Chirurgical Instruments and Neceſſaries, Pewter, Tin, and Copper Ware, Kettles, Wine, Vinegar, Groceries, Flannel, Salt, Hammocks, Soup, Oatmeal. Barley, Rice, Sago, &c. — — — —	23,129	8	—			
Off Discounts —	51,767	—	7½			
	2,011	2	1			
Amount of Bills drawn by Governor Phillip and Commissary Miller on the Lords of the Treasury for sundry Provisions, Stores, and Neceſſaries for the Use of the Settlement — — — —				49,755	18	6½
				7,070	3	6
				£. 84,553	4	8½

In the foregoing Account is included the Cost of Twelve Months Provisions, Clothing, Stores, &c. for 200 Convicts from Ireland, after their Arrival.

Treasury Chambers,  
18th March 1791.

CHARLES LONG.

An ACCOUNT of the Charge and Expence of the Civil and Military Establishments in the Settlements of New South Wales: Pursuant to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated the 9th of February 1791.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Civil Establishment to 10th of October 1790	—	—	—	13,190	17	8
Military Establishment.						
Pay of Marines to 1st January 1791, about	13,784	—	—			
Charge of the New South Wales Corps, from 5th June to 24th December 1789, including Levy Money, the Allowance for Clothing, and Accoutrements, and Contingencies	4,751	8	11			
The Charge of the said Corps for the Year 1790, according to the Establishment	6,134	7	3	29,669	16	2
Total Expence of the Civil and Military Establishment, from the Commencement thereof in 1787 to the present Period	—	—	£.	42,860	12	10
Future Annual Expence of the Civil Establishment	3,856	—	—			
Future Annual Charge of the Military Establishment	6,134	7	3			
	£.	9,990	7 3			

Treasury Chambers,  
18th March, 1791.

CHARLES LONG.







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Date Due		St 9912
15 AUG 1966		
12 APR 1967	19 NOV 1978	
15 MAY 1967		
3 AUG 1967	27	
24 APR 1974	19 SEP 1985	
27 MAY 1974	16 NOV 1989	
10 MAY 1974		
9 JUN 1974		
22 MAR 1974	06.77	
004710	20 MAR 78	
002816	06 SEP 78	
11 MAY 1979	13 JUN 1983	
08 APR 1982		



